ADAMS SENTINEL.

At $2 per annum, in advance, or $2 50, if not paid within the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements, $1 per square for 3 weeks—25 cts. per s. for each cont.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—*Washington.*

VOL. XVII. GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1838. NO. 44.

POETRY:—

LOVE AND FRIENDSHIP.

BY WILLIAM LEGGET.

The birds, when winter shades the sky,
Fly o'er the seas away,
Where laughing isles in sunshine lie,
And summer breezes play;

And thus the friends that flutter near,
While fortune's sun is warm,
Are startled if a cloud appear,
And fly before the storm.

But when from winter's howling plains,
Each other warbler's past,
The little snow-bird still remains,
And cheraps 'midst the blast.

Love, like that bird, when friendship's throng
With fortune's sun depart,
Still lingers with its cheerful song,
And nestles on the heart.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Cincinnati Western Shield.

THE BLACK BUCCANEER.

"The sails were filled, and fair the light winds blew,
As glad to waft him from his native home;
And fast the white rocks faded from his view." *Childe Harold.*

Whilst our country was yet in its infancy, and but a short time previous to the commencement of that ever memorable struggle, which terminated in the political separation of the colonies from the mother country, there cruised off the shore of the West India Islands a Rover, known by the appellation of the "Black Buccaneer," a name given him from the color of his vessel, whose exterior was painted black, the better to be screened from observation when the government cruisers obliged him to seek shelter, and concealment among the creeks and inlets of the Islands.

Rumor had widely disseminated the daring exploits of this notorious Buccaneer, whose illicit proceedings were principally, if not exclusively, directed against the flag of Great Britain; but his enmity to that nation not only proved detrimental to their commerce, but also acted oppressively to ours, as we at that time acknowledged allegiance to the country, from whose oppressive enthralment our illustrious forefathers subsequently emancipated themselves and their posterity.

Unparalleled success had hitherto invariably attended the most desperate actions of this man, and his numerous captures at length called the attention of the British Governor, who fitted out a vessel for the express purpose of freeing the ocean of one, who proved so great a scourge to the commercial interest of Great Britain and its dependencies. The command of this vessel was entrusted to an experienced officer, and we sailed from the United Colonies with orders to let nothing interfere with our time and duty, until we had accomplished the object of our expedition.

At sunrise, on the 5th morning subsequent to our departure, we discovered a vessel to leeward; orders were instantly given to bear down, when after an hour's sail, we discovered it to be a foretopsail schooner lying low in the water, and shaping her course south-westerly; when she perceived it was our intention to hail, she wore round and lay too, awaiting our approach.

As we drew near I had an opportunity of examining her more minutely, and every one on board asserted that she was the most beautiful craft that they had ever beheld. Her tall spars had a graceful, though not more than ordinary rake, and the delicacy of her taper was only equalled by the proportionate tracery of the cordage that enshrouded them; the bows were exceedingly sharp and bespoke the utmost fleetness, while the outwater rose with a graceful curve from the briny element, and was handsomely gammoned to the bowsprit; but one feature deteriorated from her extreme beauty, and that was the dark color of her hull, and the only trait that broke the gloom of the head gear was the snow white canvass that fluttered aloft.—Yet amidst all this beauty there was something suspicious in her appearance, probably imparted by the tenebrity of her hue, or perhaps engendered by the recollection of our errand.

As we neared her, five or six forms were observed scanning us with apparent interest, yet still she lay in the wind's eye, her topsails thrown aback, and she resting as motionless as a gull sleeping upon the ocean, while we were dashing the spray aside, and every moment attaining a lessened intervention. When we had approached within hail, our vessel wore round, and hoisting the cross of St. George, fired a gun that the strange call might satisfy us of her nation by showing her colors. Scarcely had the echo of our gun died upon the breeze, when a great black banner bearing no device, unfurled itself from the stern of the stranger, and was instantly run to the extremity of the gaff.

"The Black Buccaneer," shouted fifty voices simultaneously, and the echo of their words was succeeded by a fearful silence. When the momentary surprise was over, every man in concordance with the order of our commander, prepared for action; the guns were loaded and run out of their respective ports—the magazine allumed—the loggerheads lighted—the decks cleared and every thing prepared to execute the work of death. In the mean time the Buccaneer was no way backward in imitating our example; his vessel was swung round until his broadside was brought to bear full upon us, & her decks, which before showed but 5 or 6 forms, were now literally crowded fore and aft; then orders were given to commence the action, and the huge cannon belched forth their iron messengers of death.

'We must board, said our commander, after a quarter of an hour's cannonading, in which no signal advantage was gained by either party. 'Fill away men, and stand by to heave the grapnels.' The mandate was obeyed, and in a few moments we were lashed, and fought yard-arm to yard-arm, with the bravest and most formidable Buccaneer that ever ploughed the ocean.

The pirates were the first to board: headed by their notorious chieftain, they sprang upon our deck and fiercely assaulted our seamen; for a long time victory remained undecided, but the Buccaneers began to faulter, still they fought hand to hand, and with the infuriated frenzy of men who had experienced an opposition they did not anticipate; but still the tars of Old England met them with all the coolness experience has taught so essential to victory. By this time one half of the assailants lay dead or wounded on the deck. Their cheering shouts were still heard, though faint, and almost drowned by the clash of arms, and the groans of the wounded and dying. Again they faultered, and retreated a pace, but then the voice of their commander was heard above the ruthless din, urging them to another effort; again they formed, and rushed madly upon our seamen, but they met the same pertinacious opposition as before, and they once more broke and retreated. At this critical moment, when the pirates were retreating step by step from our quarter deck, their chieftain rushed forward, and cutting a passage with his sword, sprang down the hatchway, and rushing into the light room, seized a burning lamp, then shivering the glass partition that separated it from the magazine, he entered. Those upon deck beheld this strange movement with wonder, that can better better be imagined than described, and both parties simultaneously dropped their weapons to learn the issue of so strange an adventure.

Our commander, accompanied by a few of the officers, immediately descended; the sight that met their astonished gaze was truly terrifying; the Buccaneer was standing amongst the opened powder with a lighted lamp in his tightly clenched fist, his face was blackened, and a stream of blood gushed down his cheek from a sabre cut in the forehead; with knit brows and resolution stamped on his countenance he stood regarding those who began to crowd the light room.

'Stand back,' shouted he, 'if you regard your own safety, stand back, for, by my soul, he who first advances, seals the doom of death for all on board.'

There was something so terribly resolute in the tone and gesture of the pirate, that those around receded a pace, but still continued to gaze with blanched cheeks and trembling lips upon the daring form of the determined Buccaneer.

'In the name of heaven what do you intend?' asked our commander, breaking the painful silence, and scarcely believing the scene arrayed so palpably before him.

'Listen—years have I cruised in these seas, but never have I assaulted a vessel, but those who bore that detestable ensign of tyranny that now floats from your gaff; fortune has hitherto favored me, & I have been a scourge to your hated kingdom—to-day fate has decreed it otherwise, but though defeated, I still have the means of purchasing my freedom; & now, Briton, it remains for you to grant my release or suffer the death your refusal must certainly bring.'

'Our orders were especially to capture you,' returned the commander, evasively, 'and you are now our prisoner.'

'I am!' said the Buccaneer, glancing, with a significancy that could not be mistaken, upon the deadly material that lay opened before him.

'Will your own safety prove no barrier to the execution of your hellish scheme?'

'I would ask you, sir Briton;' resumed the Buccaneer, 'whether is it more preferable to be hanged amidst the scoffs and gibes of unpitying visitors, or to end one's existence by his own hand, and purchase with his death the destruction of his victorious enemies? Believe me, sir, there is a great discrepancy between self-destruction here, and perishing ignominiously at the extremity of your yard-arm.'

'Your life may yet be saved,' said the commander.

'Were the probability ever so flattering I would not submit to the ordeal; but it is no use to parley: will you suffer me and my vessel, with all my brave crew that have survived this bloody conflict, to proceed on our course?'

'On condition that—

'No conditions will I accept' interrupted the Buccaneer, 'it is I who have the power to name and exact conditions, not you, sir Briton: you rest in my power—the lives of all on board are at my will—what is to prevent me firing the magazine, and revenge myself by destroying my captors? I've seen the day when my own life would prove no greater obstacle to the accomplishment of my revenge, did such an opportunity as this offer, than the smallest particle of sand against the inroad of the lashing wave. But do you accede to my purpose?'

'There is no alternative,' said the commander, after a pause. Your desperation has baffled us, even when we exulted in victory—you are free, sir.'

'And my crew and vessel?'

'Are as subject as ever to your command.'

'Have I the honor of a British officer to that effect?'

'You have, said the commander.

'Enough, exclaimed the Buccaneer, & ascending he regained his own vessel, & was soon lost in the distance of the wide expanded billows. * * * *

Years had flown by, and the memory of the Buccaneer had long ceased to occupy my mind. Our country had nobly asserted her independence at Lexington and Bunker's Hill, and a splendid naval victory had been achieved in the British Channel by the renowned Paul Jones, who was then on the coast and every hour expected into port.

The report of a gun burst upon the breeze and a lofty ship was seen to enter the harbor. The citizens flocked by thousands to the beach, to welcome the hero who had so nobly displayed the prowess of America on the very coast of Great Britain. A boat was seen pulling from the frigate—an officer was seated in it—a lively murmur passed through those that crowded the wharves—the boat stranded and Paul Jones leaped on shore; but what was my astonishment on beholding in the countenance of the hero of Bon Homme Richard, the stern, though not unpleasing features of the Black Buccaneer.

The Sudden Descent to Profligacy.

The fierce and blood thirsty pirate, who stains the highway of nations with the blood of unoffending victims, in the purer days of his boyhood would have shuddered at the bare recital of such tales of atrocity. The lawless thief once feared the petty pilfering; the habitual liar once better understood and reverenced the obligations of truth; and the beastly drunkard once could view with mingled pity and disgust, the bloated visage, nervous tremors, and tottering gate of the intemperate. I wish you to remember, that a man never becomes excessively base on a sudden. There is a gradation in crime; there are intermediate steps between sin in its first acts, and sin in its more profligate acts. He that indulges lust by the eye, will gradually be led to indulge in its positive acts; he that conceives and entertains anger in his heart, may soon become a murderer. Sin begets sin, and is carried onward by a compound multiplication. Lust is never satisfied by a stated and regulated allowance, but the demand is perpetually increasing. The tippling of jovial spirits is the pioneer to debauch; the gambling for amusement leads to the gambling for gain; impurity in its concealed forms, prepares the way for licentiousness in its more odious aggravations. Let no one of you vainly imagine that he will sin according to rule; that he will go thus far and no further, for the prescribed boundary will quickly be passed, and each indulgence will impart fresh vigor to sinful propensities; until they shall become hard task-masters, demanding a servitude increasingly more laborious and debasing.

I recall the days that are past, and many companions of my earlier youth rise up in remembrance. In the lapse of a few years, what changes have occurred! I am reminded of ingenuous youth, who had heard many a lesson of virtue, and who were not unimpressed. I can recall their abhorrence of vice, and their promise of future usefulness. But again, I have seen them under the fascinating spell of the seducer, and listening with awakened curiosity and desire to the corrupting discourse of initiated companions, until they have concluded, that to be vicious was to be spirited, and that to comply with the suggestions of sin was to enjoy the world. Alas, for their fate! some have prematurely fallen into dishonored graves, and some still drag out a miserable existence, the grief of their friends, and the pests of the community. And now, young men, let me admonish you to take heed of what are termed trivial sins, for these are the commencement of the down hill to hell. If you incautiously listen to the first proposals of the tempter, your corruptions will be aroused into activity; the defences of virtue will be broken down; sinful habits will be formed; religion will be contemned; God will be insulted; and then, as a consummation, you will have a portion with those, who having "sown the wind, will reap the whirlwind."—*Engles Plea for Religion.*

THE DEITY.

You own that there is a God, and well you may; for you cannot open your eyes but you must see the evident proofs of his being, his presence, and his agency. You behold him around you in every object; you feel him within you, if I may so speak, in every nerve: you see, and you feel, not only that he hath formed you with an exquisite wisdom which no mortal man could ever explain or comprehend; but that he is continually near you, wherever you are, and however you are employed, by day, or by night; "in him you live, and move, and have your being." Acts xvii. 28. Common sense will tell you that it is not your own wisdom and power, and attention, that causes your heart to beat, and your blood to circulate; that draws in, and sends out, that breath of life, that precarious breath of a most uncertain life, "that is in your nostrils," Isaiah ii. 22. These things are done when you sleep as well as in those waking moments, when you think not of the circulation of blood, nor of the necessity of breathing, nor so much as recollect that you have a heart and lungs.—Now, what is this but the hand of God perpetually supporting and actuating those curious machines that he has made?

Nor is this his care limited to you; but if you look all around you, far as your views can reach, you see it extending itself on every side; and oh, how much farther than you can trace it. Reflect on the light and heat which the sun every where disperses; on the air which surrounds all our globe, on the right temperature of which the life of the whole human race depends, and that of all the inferior creatures which dwell on the earth. Think of the suitable and plentiful provision made for man and beast; the grass, the grain, the variety of fruits, and herbs, and flowers; every thing that nourishes us, every thing that delights us; and say, whether it does not speak plainly and loudly that our Almighty Maker is near, and that he is careful of us, and kind to us. And while all these things proclaim his goodness, do they not also proclaim his power? For what power has any thing comparable to that which furnishes out these gifts of royal bounty; and which, unwearied and unchanged, produces continually, from day to day, and from age to age, such astonishing and magnificent effects over the face of the whole earth, and through all the regions of heaven?

It is then evident, that God is present, present with you at this moment; even God, your Creator, and Preserver of the whole visible and invisible world. And is he not present as a most observant and attentive Being? "He that formed the eye, shall not he see? He that planted the ear, shall not he hear? He that teaches man knowledge," that gives him his rational faculties, and pours in on his opening mind all the light it receives by them, "shall not he know?" Psalm xciv. 9, 10. He who sees all the necessities of his creatures, so seasonably to provide for them, shall he not see your actions too; and seeing, shall he not judge them? Has he given us a sense and discernment of what is good and evil, of what is true and false, of what is fair and deformed in temper and conduct; and has he himself no discernment of these things? Trifle not with your conscience, which tells you at once, that he judges of it, and approves or condemns, as it is decent or indecent, reasonable or unreasonable; and that the judgment which he passes, is of infinite importance to all his creatures.

Doddridge.

Physicians.—The annexed answer to the question, whether, when a case of sickness is hopeless, should the Physician inform the patient, is from Halford's Essays.

'You will forgive me, perhaps, if I presume to state what appears to me to be the conduct proper to be observed by a physician in withholding or making his patient acquainted with his opinion of the probable issue of a malady manifesting mortal symptoms. I own I think it my first duty to protract his life by all practicable means, and to interpose myself between him and every thing which may possibly aggravate his danger. And unless I shall have found him averse from doing what was necessary in aid of my remedies, from a want of a proper sense of his perilous situation, I forbear to step out of the bounds of my province in order to offer any advice which is not necessary to promote his cure. At the same time I think it indispensable to let his friends know the danger of his case the instant I discover it. An arrangement of his worldly affairs, in which the comfort or unhappiness of those who are to come after him are involved, may be necessary;—and a suggestion of his danger, by which the accomplishment of this object is to be obtained, naturally induces a contemplation of his more important spiritual concerns, a careful review of his past life, and such sincere sorrow and contrition for what he has done amiss, as justifies our humble hope of his pardon & acceptance hereafter. If friends can do their good offices at a proper time, and under the suggestion of the physician, it is far better that they should undertake them than their medical advisers. They do so without destroying his hopes, for the patient will still believe that he has an appeal to his physician beyond their fears, whereas if the Physician lay open his danger to him, however delicately he may do this, he runs a risk of appearing to pronounce a sentence of condemnation to death, against which there is no appeal—*no hope*; and *on that account*, which is most awful to think of, perhaps the sick man's repentance may be less available. But friends may be absent, and nobody near the patient in his extremity, of sufficient influence or pretension to inform him of his dangerous condition. And surely it is lamentable to think that any human being should leave the world unprepared to meet his Creator and Judge, 'with all his crimes broad blown!' Rather than so, I have departed from my strict professional duty, done that which I would have done by myself, and apprised my patient of the great change he was about to undergo.'

David Hume and his Mother.—Hume, the historian, received a religious education from his mother, and, early in life, was the subject of strong and hopeful religious impressions; but, as he approached manhood, they were effaced, and confirmed infidelity succeeded. Maternal partiality, however, alarmed at first, came at length to look with less and less pain upon this declension, and filial love and reverence seem to have been absorbed in the pride of philosophical scepticism; for Hume now applied himself with unwearied, and, unhappily, with successful efforts, to sap the foundation of his mother's faith. Having succeeded in this dreadful work, he went abroad into foreign countries; and as he was returning, an express met him in London, with a letter from his mother, informing him that she was in a deep decline, and could not long survive; she said she found herself, without any support in her distress; that he had taken away that source of comfort upon which, in all cases of affliction, she used to rely, and that she now found her mind sinking into despair: she did not doubt that her son would afford her some substitute for her religion; and she conjured him to hasten to her, or at least to send her a letter, containing such consolation as philosophy can afford to a dying mortal.—Home was overwhelmed with anguish on receiving this letter, and hastened to Scotland, travelling day and night; but before he arrived his mother expired.

No permanent impression seems, however, to have been made on his mind by this most trying event; and whatever remorse he might have felt at the moment, he soon relapsed into his wonted obduracy of heart.—SILLMAN'S *Travels in England.*—A story like this requires no comment. Thus it is that false philosophy restores the sting to death and gives again the victory to the grave!

Herman Boerhaave, M.D.—It was the daily practice of this eminent person, as soon as he rose in the morning, which was generally very early, to retire for an hour for private meditation. He often told his friends when they asked him how it was possible for him to go through so much fatigue, that it was this that gave him spirit and vigor in the business of the day. This he therefore recommended as the best rule he could give, for nothing, he said, could tend more to the health of the body than the tranquility of the mind; & he knew nothing that could so well support the various distresses of life, as a well grounded confidence in the Supreme Being.

Daniel Webster, when a young practitioner, had a bad case to manage in Court. he told his client, that there was one witness against him, who if he testified, would ruin him. "When the trial comes on, (said Webster) point him out to me." The man was shown to him, sitting on an upper seat near the bench, in a crowded court room. Webster, with his withering glance, surveyed him from head to foot. The witness receded a short distance.—During the examination of other witnesses, Webster gave him another piercing look. He removed further towards the door.—Three or four more scrutinizing observations *looked the witness out of Court!*

N. Y. Gazette.

Anecdote of Lord Clive.

When Clive was a young man, a friend called on him one day, and found him sitting with books and a pistol on the table. 'Take that pistol,' said Clive to his visiter, 'and fire it out at the window.' He did so at once. Before the smoke subsided, and while the room rang with the report, Clive sprang upon his feet, exclaiming—'God has something for me to do yet. I snapped that pistol twice at my head before you came in, yet it did not go off.—God has work for me yet.'

REMEDIES FOR AN INFLUENZA.—

A country apothecary, in the course of conversation, told a gentleman that he had been visiting three or four patients in a neighboring village, who were ill of an influenza.

'Pray,' said the gentleman, 'how do you medical gentlemen treat that complaint?'

'Why,' replied the apothecary, 'there is no saying how the physicians treat it, for some of them order one thing, and some of them another; but the surgeons generally *bleed* for it; and—as for us apothecaries—we *drench!*'

'Aye, that's natural enough,' said the gentleman, smiling; 'but you know I once studied physic myself, and have some general notions on the subject; so, when this epidemic began among my servants and tenants, I ventured to prescribe barley water for them.'

'Barley-water!' cried the apothecary, with disdain 'you might as well have ordered them water gruel!'

'I might so, for which reason I gave them the choice; and what do you think was the effect?'

'Why, barley-water and water gruel have no effect,' said the apothecary.

'It is difficult to ascertain what is the *effect* of *many things* that are prescribed; but I can at least tell you what was the *consequence!*'

'That is the same thing,' said the apothecary.

'Not quite,' replied the gentleman, though, in the practice of physic, the one is often mistaken for the other.'

'Well, what was the consequence?'

'Why, they all recovered!'

The apothecary, having remarked that there was 'a great difference in constitutions,' took his leave abruptly.

Dr. Moore.

A Profitable Customer.—A couple of pretty damsels went into a dry goods store in this town, a few days ago, and after inquiring the prices of silks, cambrics, muslins, &c. one of them asked the person in attendance if he had any tape. 'We have,' was the reply, and he forthwith handed down a sample of the best, the price of which he informed her, was six cents the suck. 'That is altogether too high,' said she, 'I had rather looked at some that comes cheaper.' He exhibited some of a rather inferior quality. 'This,' said he, 'you may have for three cents.' 'This is more than ma' will be willing to give—is that the cheapest you have?' 'Oh no, ma'am, we have some we can put you at a cent.' 'Let me look at it if you please.' It was accordingly shewn, and after an attentive examination, which appeared to be satisfactory, she said that would suit exactly; and opening her indispensable she drew forth a four pence ha'penny, and requested him to cut her off *quarter of a stick, and give her a five cent piece and six cent in change!*

New Bedford Gaz.

The Population of this country.—Some interesting suggestions relating to this subject will be found in the last Quarterly Register. The greatest population to a square mile is in the District of Columbia, where it is 393; in Connecticut, 99; in Rhode Island, 72; Massachusetts, 81; Maryland and New Jersey, 40; Ohio, 24; New York, 41; Pennsylvania, 30.

The population of New York, in 1840, it is supposed, will be two millions and a half, or 200,000 more than that of all New England, and about equal to that of all the North Western Territories. That of Pennsylvania is rated at 1,700,000; of Ohio, 1,300,000. That of Virginia is put at a few thousands more. And thus the oldest settled of the states, which, in 1790, had a population of 747,000, will have been overtaken by a State which had no government of any kind until one year before that date, did not become a State until 1802, and had, in 1790, a population of only 3,000. Indeed Ohio has the resources within itself for growing into the great State of the Union. It can support without difficulty, a people as dense as that of Holland.

Ohio contains but 30,000 square miles, while Virginia contains 64,000, which is within 1,000 of the whole area of New England, and makes Virginia the largest as well as the oldest State. The next in order is Georgia, 62,000, and Missouri, 60,000. Illinois contains 55,000, Florida, 50,000, New York, 46,000, Pennsylvania, 44,000, North Carolina and Louisiana, 48,000 each. Delaware contains 2,120, and R. Island, 1,350.

The most rapid increase of population we observe is in the case of Ohio, which increased from 8,000 to 46,000 in ten years, and in the next ten to 230,000. This last was at the rate of 409 per cent., in 10 years, whereas the average rate of the whole Union, for the last 10, has been but 33 per cent., and that of New England but a little less than 19. That of New York was never greater than 72; of Maine, 58; Illinois, 350; Indiana, 500; Michigan, 784; Arkansas, 1,344. The most rapid increase has, of course, been in the early settlements.

The population of the United States, in 1840, is rated at 17,000,000. What it will be a hundred years hence it is not easy to calculate. What it *may* be, however, is inferrable from the fact that our territory is immensely extensive; and that a vast amount of rich land is yet unoccupied; that lands now cultivated may be made vastly more productive; that a large portion of our country is under tropical climates; and that if the whole country should support but 230 inhabitants to a square mile, as England now does, we should have, as the Editor of the Register observes, more than *four hundred and fifty millions.—Bost. Mer. Jour.*

The shoemakers in N. York are driving a PEG higher for wages. They have sworn on the LAP STONE that they will stick like WAX to the LAST before they will give up their AWL to satisfy the SOLES of their employers.

Cure for a Disorder in the Mouth, called Scandal.—Take of 'good nature,' one ounce: of an herb called 'steady employment' one ounce. Mix these with a little 'charity' and two or three sprigs of 'prudence.' Simmer them together in a vessel called Circumspection, for a short time, and it will be fit for daily use.

A man in Jefferson county has invented a machine for *milking cows*; and some wag has suggested the idea of a machine to suck eggs.

Webster, Mass.—This flourishing town fifteen years ago had no existence. It is now the seat of a large population, twelve factories, three meeting houses, and all is bustle and animation. Fabrics to the amount of rising one million dollars, are manufactured yearly. To the eye of the old settler these scenes are a romance, and to younger observers a pride and an incentive. *N. England Review.*

From the Trenton Emporium.

THE GREAT QUAKER CAUSE,

As it is termed, has been decided by the highest state tribunal. The interest taken by the community in the history and termination of this suit, will justify the space this brief statement occupies in this paper.

It is a matter of public notoriety, that from the year 1823 to 1827, a difference of sentiment, either in relation to fundamental doctrines or important articles of discipline, had arisen among the Society of Friends; which in the latter year produced a separation of the Society. Prior to this separation the two parties were known by the appellations of the "Orthodox" and "Hicksite." The first from their alleged adherence to the faith of the early Friends, and the last from their partiality towards Elias Hicks, a favorite speaker with them, although they also claimed to believe with early Friends.—Upon the separation, disputes about the large property held by the Society, naturally arose, to determine one of which, in 1828, this present suit was brought in Chancery.

A bill for relief was filed in the Court of Chancery, by Jos. Hendrickson, complainant, against Thomas L. Shotwell, defendant, to foreclose a mortgage given by the defendant to the plaintiff as Treasurer of the Preparative Meeting of Friends for Chesterfield, for the sum of Two Thousand Dollars. The sum was part of a trust fund, raised by contribution in 1790, by the members of the meeting, and placed under the control of Trustees to be appointed by it. Hendrickson was the Treasurer chosen by the Orthodox; the Hicksites had, since the separation, elected Stacy Decow Treasurer, who claimed payment of the money, as the representative of the Trustees.

Shotwell, who at that time was not a member of either Society, finding himself thus placed between two fires, for his own safety in 1829 filed a bill of interpleader, desiring that both Treasurers might be brought into Court; and each party there be compelled to make out his title to the money. This brought the disputants face to face in Court, where the right of property was to be determined on the question, "which is the true Society of Friends."

In showing forth, on behalf of the Orthodox, their exclusive right to that title, Hendrickson stated their belief to be "in those doctrines always held and maintained by the Society of Friends or people called Quakers; to wit:

First—Though they have seldom used the word 'Trinity,' they believe in the existence of the Father, the Son or Word, and the Holy Spirit—that the Son was God and became flesh—that there is one God and Father, of whom are all things—that there is one Lord Jesus Christ, by whom all things were made, who was glorified with the Father before the world began, who is God over all blessed forever—that there is one Holy Spirit, the promise of the Father and the Son, the leader and sanctifier and comforter of his people, and that these three are one, the Father, the Word, and the Spirit.

Second—they believe in the atonement—that the divine and human nature of Jesus Christ the Saviour, were united—and thus united he suffered; and that through his sufferings, death, and resurrection, he atoned for the sins of men. That the Son of God, in the fullness of time, took flesh, became perfect man, according to the flesh descended and came of the seed of Abraham and David: that being with God from all eternity, being himself God, and also in time partaking of the nature of man, through him is the goodness and love of God conveyed to mankind; and that by him man receiveth and partaketh of these mercies—that he took upon him the seed of Abraham, and his holy body and blood was an offering and sacrifice for the sins of the whole world.

Third—They believe the Scriptures are given by inspiration, and when rightly interpreted are unerring guides, able to make wise unto salvation through faith in Jesus Christ; that the spirit still operates on the souls of men, and in so doing furnishes the primary rule of faith; that the Scriptures must be secondary in reference to this primary source from whence they proceed: but as the dictates of the spirit are always true and uniform, all ideas and views which any person may entertain repugnant to the doctrines of the Scriptures, must proceed from false lights."

These being the doctrines of the present Orthodox, and by them alleged to have been held by early Friends; Hendrickson proceeded to state what were the doctrines of the opposing party. He ascribes to them,

"First—They believe Jesus Christ was a mere man, divinely inspired, partaking more largely of that inspiration than other men, but that others, by resorting to the same means and exertions, may receive as great a measure of divine inspiration; that he, the apostles and prophets, cannot be, and have not been, set above other men; they disbelieve his partaking of divine as well of human nature, that he is one and the same essence with God.

Second—they deny the doctrine of the atonement, and contend that man may have access to his God without any mediator; they contend that the crucifixion and sufferings of Christ, if an atonement at all, were an atonement only for the legal sins of the Jews.

Third—They deny the divine inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, and hold that they contain doctrines and injunctions which are incorrect, and that they are mere shadow."

Stacy Decow, on behalf of the Hicksite party, in his answer to the bill of interpleader filed by Shotwell, studiously avoids a detailed exposition of doctrines; alleging that 'the Society of Friends acknowledge no head but Christ, and no principle of authority or government in the Church, but the love and power of God operating on the heart, and thence influencing the judgment, and producing a unity of feeling, brotherly sympathy and condescension to each other. The great fundamental principle of the Society, the divine light and power operating on the soul, being acknowledged by all its members as the effectual bond of union; the right of each individual to judge of the true meaning of Scripture testimony, relating to the doctrines of Christianity, according to the best evidences in his own mind, uncontrolled by the arbitrary dictation of his equally fallible fellow man, hath been as well tacitly as explicitly acknowledged by the Society.' He alleges, that the first difficulties and final separation grew out of an attempt by a few individuals (now of the Orthodox party,) who had long been continued in important stations, gradually and covertly attempting to assume and arrogate an authority over their brethren never delegated to them, and attempted to impose upon the yearly Meeting a document in a form designed to operate as a *written creed*, adapted to their peculiar views, and believed also to have been intended as an instrument of attack upon some faithful, worthy fellow members, against whom they had conceived personal offence, and subversive of that freedom of thought and individual opinion, which the Society of Friends had always cherished and maintained as an unalienable right.'

Decow further insists 'that the questions and facts set forth by Hendrickson in the original bill, in relation to the schism in the Society of Friends, and discrepancies among them in regard to matters of faith and discipline, if they exist, as is stated, which he by no means admits, cannot lawfully or equitably affect the right to the fund belonging to the said Chesterfield Preparative Meeting—that the legitimate inquiry before the Court respects *the right of property*, and that no Court have a right to institute an inquest into the consciences or faith of members of religious societies or associations, or subject to the ordeal of a *creed*, prepared by those claiming adversely, in order to disfranchise or deprive them of their legal rights.' He further describes the polity of the Society of Friends, as being that of a pure democracy, all its members having equal rights as brethren and sisters; neither ministers, elders, overseers, clerks, or other officers, having any eminence over their brethren, either in right, authority, rank or privilege—and carries this principal of equality throughout all the ramifications of their government. 'That all propositions, questions, or other matters properly submitted to any meeting, was to be determined by the votes of the majority present.'

Each party gives his own *version* of the transactions immediately preceding and subsequent to the separation of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia in 1827, in which there is less collision about facts than about the motives and views that led to the facts.

Upon the matter thus presented to the Chancellor, the parties were referred to a Master, before whom all the facts considered material in the cause were to be made manifest. In glancing over a thousand pages of evidence taken before the Master, we gather that the principal points endeavored to be maintained by the parties, were:

By the Orthodox—Their belief as set forth in the answer and original bill of Hendrickson—its identity with the belief of early Friends—the spurious character of the Hicksite doctrines and their repugnance to those entertained by early friends—that the separation of the Society grew out of the attempt to spread these spurious sentiments on the one hand, and to suppress them on the other—and that the Hicksites were unsound and unlike ancient Friends in belief, and seceders by their own acts. That the Society of Friends, were never, in their meetings, governed by the voice of the majority, but by the sense of the meeting gathered by the clerk.

By the Hicksites—That their belief & that of early Friends were the same, and that they believed in the Scriptures, both of which points they maintained in so many words, without permitting themselves, in the most trivial particular, to be dragged into details, expositions or explanations. That they were not separatists, seceders, but were composed of a majority of the Friends belonging to the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. That they were not followers of Elias Hicks, but of George Fox; that there was no power in temporal courts to enquire into spiritual things, and they therefore declined answering questions touching doctrines. They did not accuse the Orthodox of having departed from the belief of Friends, and were willing to share the property according to the numbers. Their contest in this suit was only for their share, and not for the whole.

Upon these pleadings and this testimony, the cause came on for a hearing before the late Justice Ewing and associate Justice Drake, sitting as masters in chancery. It was there argued by George Wood, Esq. and Isaac H. Williamson, Esq. on behalf of Hendrickson; and by Gen. Wall, and Saml. L. Southard, Esq. on behalf of Decow, defendant. In their opinions read before the Chancellor, both Judges concurred in the power of the Court to inquire into the religious doctrines of a Society in order to settle and direct a trust reposed in that Society. On the main question, as to which constituted the real Society of Friends, although ta- [illegible] at the same conclusion. The Chief Justice being of opinion that the Hicksite party had made themselves seceders by their acts; while Justice Drake maintained that they were a new sect, holding doctrines entirely repugnant to those held by the early Friends. In conformity to these opinions a decree of Chancery was made, in favour of the Orthodox claim; and upon which the appeal to the High Court of Errors, just determined, was brought.

The cause on appeal has been argued by Messrs. Wall and Southard, for the appellant, and Wood and Frelinghuysen, for the appellee, in a manner satisfactory to their clients, and eliciting the admiration of the hundreds who heard them.—The ingenuity, research, legal profundity, argumentative skill, and glowing oratory, which, successively or intermingled, continually held the ear of the court in respectful attention and delighted the numerous auditory, by those who have heard these gentlemen, may be better imagined than described. Mr. Southard closed, & the case was submitted to the Court on the morning of Wednesday last. On Thursday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, the Council having maturely considered the weighty question, AFFIRMED the decree of the Court below, by a vote as follows:

To AFFIRM—Board, of Bergen, Wood of Morris, Merkle of Sussex, Clark, of Hunterdon, M'Dowell of Middlesex, Green of Somerset, Schley, (Governor) of Cumberland.

To REVERSE—Campion of Burlington, Holmes of Monmouth, Clawson of Salem, Townsend of Cape May.

Each party to pay their own costs.

After the opinion of the Court was delivered, the President made the following communication, viz:

"The court would most earnestly recommend to the parties interested, to make a speedy and amicable adjustment of all disputes and difficulties. We have always regretted to find religious controversies brought into courts of justice; it has a demoralizing effect upon society; is a great stumbling block to the unconverted, and a source of joy and rejoicing to the infidel. It is therefore the sincere desire of the court, that all parties concerned will make every effort in their power to effect a speedy compromise of their disputes, on such just and equitable principles, as may properly become those who profess to be influenced by the light within, the spirit of God operating on sincere and honest hearts."

The decision was listened to in breathless suspense by the crowd assembled, more than one half of which, perhaps, was composed of those considering themselves directly affected by its character. When we recollected that not only property, but in some measure name and fame, had here been put in issue; that on the one hand a large and respectable portion of the community looked up to this tribunal to restore to them property and a sectarian name dear to them, of which they had been deprived—while another portion not less respectable, called on the Court to free those from whom they derived their existence as a Society from the imputation of holding sentiments at variance, as they believed, with the plain precepts of the inspired volume, we could not wonder at the deep feeling evidently excited. The young and old were alike caught up in the momentous question about to be finally determined, and from every eye might be seen to flash the glance of painful impatience. At length the decision came—like the dove with the olive branch of peace, and the cheering intelligence that 'the waters were abated,' to the one party; and to the other,

"Hope, for a moment, bade this world farewell,
And freedom shrieked—"

It is now over. Our town again has put on its wonted appearance, and conversation begins to flow in its ancient dull and monotonous channel. Although in the general discussion of doctrines, principles and creeds, which this trial has elicited, some good or no good may *spring*; yet from the *incessant rolling* of eyes, *along* the out works of the gallery, and the continuous play of artillery from thence, we apprehend many a heart has been led into captivity; and we expect shortly to hear of numerous 'suits' begun in this Court, being carried up to that of Hymen; which may make this 'trial' the parent of a thousand others.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the New York papers of Friday, we were furnished with foreign news to the 26th ult. from Liverpool; and by those of Saturday—another packet having intermediately arrived—we received advices so late as the 31st of July.

The Irish Church Temporalities Bill, after a debate of several days, was ordered to its second reading in the House of Lords on the 19th by a majority of 59. The tories appear to have concluded that discretion was the better part of valor, and to have waived that determined opposition which had been previously contemplated. The progress of the bill towards its final reading was as rapid as could have been possibly expected.

A motion in the House of Commons for leave to bring in a bill to shorten the duration of Parliaments, was lost by a majority of 49.

There is nothing further from Portugal, of an authentic character, except by way of Madrid. The accounts represent the Pedroite army to have reached Sotubal, on the left bank of the Tagus, opposite Lisbon. A rumor indeed prevailed, that Lisbon had been captured—but this appears to have been without foundation.

PORTUGAL.

MADRID, July 15.—Our private letters from Portugal, and those received from Cadiz, contain the following account of the situation of affairs in that kingdom. [illegible] ists, under Villa Flor, had reached Sotubal, on the left bank of the Tagus, opposite Lisbon. The insurrection has extended all over the country, and the enthusiasm evinced by the inhabitants borders on delirium. Ten religious houses in Lisbon have declared for Donna Maria, and several Chapters have offered money to supply the wants of the expeditionary army. Numerous Guerrillas are organising in every direction, & Don Miguel's authorities have every where been superseded.

The [illegible] by the landing of the Constitutionalists, having extended to the Spanish population on the frontiers of that province, the Marquis de las Amarillas, fearing that public tranquility might be disturbed within the jurisdiction of his government, applied to the court for new reinforcements, declaring that he could not otherwise be answerable for the consequences.

POLAND.

LONDON, July 31.—The German papers contain accounts from Poland, dated Warsaw, July 17, furnishing fresh proofs of the "clemency" of the magnanimous Nicholas to the unfortunate Poles. An edict has been issued, dated July 15, the substance of which is to invite, under threats of confiscation of property, &c. about 280 proscribed individuals, who had taken an active part in the insurrection of the 29th of November, to come in and be shot, or sent to work as felons in the mines of Siberia. Knowing the "tender mercies" of the Autocrat, we imagine there are few of those noble exiles who will accept the invitation!

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 19.—The accounts received here in relation to the state of affairs in Portugal, and the little doubt now entertained of the success of Don Pedro, have produced a considerable sensation in this city, and it is understood, not a little alarm in the cabinet. Indeed the tone of the government, in relating the recent occurrence in the Algarves, is evidently changed; the defeat of the Miguelite squadron is officially and unequivocally announced, and the adherents of the ex-Emperor are no longer styled rebels. There appears to exist a disposition to adopt a new line of policy towards Portugal; and one more advantage gained by the liberal party in that country will effect in this one what all the diplomatic skill of the late Ambassador Extraordinary was unable to achieve.

The prevalence of liberal principles in Portugal will be the signal for a change in the political system of Spain.

From the Daily Intelligencer.

UNNATURAL SENTIMENT.

A writer in the N. England Magazine, uses the following expression:

"Were the slaves of the South now in general insurrection, and in open war with the whites, and were I forced to choose one side or the other, *I would join the insurgents, and strike with them for the rights of man.*"

Such a sentiment is discreditable to any white man; and yet such are the avowed sentiments of the abolitionists. Such men would gloat with fiendish exultation over a Southern insurrection. They pant for the spectacle of horror. They would unloose the negro upon their white brethren, and while the flames of their cities flashed in their eyes, and the shriek of murder and violation rang in their ears, WOULD 'JOIN THE INSURGENTS, AND STRIKE WITH THEM!' The sentiment is full of horror. Such spirits, though robed in the garb of philanthropy, would exult amid scenes of midnight massacre and violence, would lap up human blood with a horrible delight, and mix with demoniac pleasure in the bloody and brutal saturnalia of a negro insurrection. We may thank Providence that our country has but few such citizens.

Mount Vesuvius (according to the last European journals) has been in a state of eruption since the 28th of May, and is daily thronged with thousands, many of whom pass the night at the brink of the crater; among them are considerable numbers of English. At about fifty paces from the burning bed of lava, booths are erected for supplying refreshments.

The amount of money paid every week by the newspaper establishment of London, for stamps, is equal to 100,000 pounds!

The Lowell Journal contains the following, under the title of *bad news*—It is confidently whispered that those unseemly mis-shapen things 'ycleped *balloon-sleeves* are going out of fashion—& if the ladies should not think proper to add something to the *longitude* of their dresses, our dry good dealers may shut up shop.

Advantages of low prices.—A gentleman in one of the steam boats asked the steward, when he came round to collect the passage money, (1 s. each for the best cabin,) if there was no danger of being blown up. The steward promptly replied, 'No, Sir, not the least; we cannot afford to blow people up at these low prices.' *Scotsman.*

Recent valuable discoveries of lead ore have been made upon the East Bank of the Mississippi river, between the Platte and Grant rivers, in Iowa county, Missouri. The ore is said to be of the best quality, found in large bodies and over an extensive tract of country. Among the most valuable discoveries, is a horizontal cave, the entrance of which is about 150 feet above the level of the river. It is from two to four feet wide, and from six to nine feet high.—From this cave, about 400,000 pounds of lead ore have been taken, with little labor; and the operation was still continued.—*Cin. Jour.*

Antoine Le Blanc, found guilty of murdering Mr. Sayre, his wife and servant, has been sentenced to be hung in Morristown, (N. J.) on the 6th of September. He has confessed his guilt.

On Friday last, a locomotive engine passed on the Rail-road from Saratoga to Schnectady, a distance of 22 miles, in 54 minutes and 23 seconds.

The noted *walker*, Col. Haskett, arrived at Dedham, (Mass.) on the 21st ult. It will be remembered that this gentleman engaged to walk two thousand miles in seventy successive days,—to live during his peregrinations, on bread and water. He was to have given a lecture on Thursday last, at Dedham, on *The Influence of Luxury on the character and happiness of man—and some certain, sure and infallible rules for the cure of Dyspepsia.* The 21st inst. was his forty-fourth travelling day, and he was then about two hundred miles ahead of his task.

Manufacturers.—The Charleston S. C. Irishman and Southern Democrat, makes the following prediction respecting the progress of Manufacturing in the South:

Strange as it may seem, Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia are destined to become the most extensive manufacturing States.—It is the only way the slave holders can compete with the Virgin soil of the new states. It will raise up a market for provisions which will lead to proper husbandry and increase of population. The Rail Road will raise up towns in healthy spots remote from the sickly banks of the rivers. A few millions of capital will give a start to the South that will add to her wealth, population, refinement and security. The experiment is fairly begun in Georgia, and is too profitable to be relinquished.

A Petrefaction.—Baron Steuben died of apoplexy at Steuben, Oneida Co. N. Y. in November, 1795. Agreeably to his request his remains were wrapped in his cloak, enclosed in a plain coffin, and deposited in a grave without a stone. Many years after, we learn by a memoir in the N. Y. Com. Advertiser, his body was disinterred for the purpose of burial in another place, and it was found to have passed into a state of complete petrefaction, and is believed to remain in that state of preservation to this day. The features of his face were as unchanged as on the day of his interment.

KEENE, N. H. August 22.

A Patriarch.—One day last week, we visited Mr. John Whitcomb, of Swaney, who will be 102 years old in December next, and spent a half hour with him very agreeably. His countenance is as fresh as most men's at 65, who are in good health. His hair presents the only indication of extreme age. He has resided on the same farm about 65 years.—Since he unfortunately lost his spectacles, two or three years ago, he has not been able to read, and being pretty deaf, his great source of amusement, for the last ten years, is dried up. Latterly his knees fail him, and it is with some difficulty that he gets about with his two staves. Otherwise his health is good and his digestive powers ample for the simple food, bread and milk, on which from choice he has lived 20 or 30 years. His extraordinary age is the result of temperance in eating and drinking.

The old gentleman's memory is very good, especially as to events in his earlier years. He was a soldier in the war of '55. Being sick at Albany, he thought the use of *tea* was injurious, and for nearly 80 years he has refused to drink it.—He was a soldier in the revolution, and receives a pension from Government.

Longevity.—A Scotch paper notices an old woman living near Glossough, who is 130 years of age. She never took a doctor's drug in all her life, nor was a lancet ever applied to her frame; she was perfectly free of affections of the chest, and during the last century of her life, she has been a perfect stranger to pain, and her pulse does not exceed seventy. Her grandfather died at the age of 129, and her father died in the 120th year of his age.

The New Orleans Courier of the 20th instant, contains an extract of a letter from Campeachy, dated the 27th July, which represents the Cholera as raging to such an extent in the State of Yucatan, *that the whole population may be said to have been destroyed*; and says that there are towns where not ten inhabitants had survived. The same paper states that the disorders in MEXICO have reached such a height, that the whole country was but a vast field of battle. These accounts are probably much exaggerated, but there is no doubt that this beautiful section of our continent, the richest in products, and the most favorably situated for commerce, contains, at this moment, more of human wretchedness and degradation than any other part of the globe.—*Balt. Gaz.*

Death by Laudanum.—An infant son of Wm. Martin, of Hinesborough, Vt., being unwell, several drops of laudanum were administered to it, by mistake for paregoric, and caused its death in twelve hours. The mistake was made by the apothecary.

Consumption.—This distressing complaint, which carries off so many of our valuable young men annually, it is stated, in a well-attested case, in a late number of the *New England Farmer*, has been cured by a very simple remedy, viz: the *inhaling of the gaseous perfume of the Chloride of Lime.*

The person whose case is here referred to, is twenty-five years old, had been much reduced by the disease, his lungs being badly ulcerated, and he daily became worse, so that his physicians gave him up for lost. It is supposed that he coughed up two quarts of matter from his lungs in the 24 hours.

Having seen an account of the experiments in Pulmonary complaints, made by *Dr. Cotteran*, of Paris, with Chloride of Lime, the friends of this young man had recourse to this simple remedy, from which the patient found immediate relief, and is now daily regaining health and strength.

The Chloride is dissolved in soft water, and then a little vinegar put to it, and applied to the nose by a rag, or in any other convenient way.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Some of the papers, in remarking upon the trial of Mr. AVERY, have ransacked the records of the time, in order to bring up an array of misdemeanors against the clergy in general, and thereby to produce arguments against the Bible, and the inefficacy of its precepts as guides of action. This is a sorry warfare upon the sacred volume, and amounts to mere helplessness of reasoning. It will not do. That book has not been borne aloft over the bloody waves of successive revolutions—inspiring its believers with the soul of martyrs unto death, and making bearable the faggot and the stake—to be at this time pecked at by the mousing owls of modern infidelity. These very writers are always preaching up the paramount supremacy of the law, and the necessity of implicit obedience to its requirements—forgetting that the scriptures are the source of law, and that every statute in Christendom, recognizes its origin there. Those who stickle for the purity of the stream must have an equal interest in preserving the fountain unpolluted.

Legitimacy.—The Cortes of Spain, on the 18th of June last, assembled for the purpose of taking the *jura*, or oath of fidelity, to the young Princess of Asturias. In this ceremony it was necessary for every personage who took the oath to kiss the hand of the lady. It appears that the princess is a mere child; and she became so excessively frightened, that she shrank from the ceremonials with cries & tears. The Cortes, however, continued to bow and kiss, until their audience was completed. The little girl, meanwhile, was pacified with *sugar plums!* How *imposing* are the movements of royalty!

A Kind hearted Wife.—A Mrs. Ramsay, (said Mrs. Piozzi,) whom I knew to be a most extraordinary, steady minded, and gentle-mannered woman, was one night extremely ill. She called up her confidential maid servant to the bed side, and, whispering in a low tone, said, 'Jane I am dying, but make no noise, because if you do, Mr. Ramsay may be awoke; you know that when his slumbers are broken he grows nervous, and cannot fall asleep again; but do you leave me now, and come in at the usual hour in the morning; you will then find me dead, and he will have had his proper allowance of sleep. She died as was anticipated."

Singular story.—A singular snake story is related in the last number of the Montrose Volunteer. The circumstance is said to have occurred in Tunkhannock, Luzerne county, and is thus narrated. "A little child begged of its mother a piece of cake, and on receiving it, immediately went out of the house. A short time afterwards, the mother sought the child, whom she found a little way from the house amusing itself with feeding the cake to a large rattle snake. The snake, with its head elevated to the height of the child's head, ate the crumbs of cake which it broke off and put into his snakeship's mouth.—The alarm of the mother as might reasonably be expected, was very great on seeing her child put its fingers into the mouth of so dangerous a creature as the rattle snake; but retaining a proper presence of mind, she persuaded the child to come to her, and then pursued and killed the snake.

We are informed by a very respectable citizen, that a very sensible shock of an earthquake was felt this morning about half past six o'clock. In places where the neighborhood is very quiet, a considerable vibration was observed in all suspended articles, particularly mirrors. A woman, milking a cow, is said to have felt the tremulous motion so sensibly as to have become slightly sick from its effects.—*Balt. Gaz., Aug. 27.*

A theatrical company visited Lowell from Boston with a view of giving a taste of their quality to the citizens of that manufacturing district.—How they were received may be gathered from the following paragraph which we find in the Boston Atlas:

We learn that Messrs. Barrett, Andrews and Smith, of the theatrical corps, have been arrested in Lowell, upon a charge preferred against them by E. Case, Esq. of not pursuing an honest occupation. Their trial is to take place to-day before the Police Court of that town.

Tit for Tat.—Not long since, the Temperance Association, in Providence, adopted the following resolution—

"*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the members of this association, and to all friends of temperance, to trade *exclusively* with temperance dealers."

In consequence of this, the grocers of that city held a meeting on the 8th ult., at which among other resolutions, the following was passed—

"*Resolved*, That as the only resort left us, to counteract the baneful effects, which that *nefarious* resolution is calculated to produce, that we will not buy any goods of any member of that association, nor employ any doctor, school-master or any other person who is a member of that association, unless he or they shall have first withdrawn themselves from said association; or who shall publicly renounce or denounce all participation in said resolutions."

Seventeen Churches have been built within three years at Pittsburg: there are now twenty-seven in that city.

The population of N. York is not short of *two hundred and thirty thousand*

RIP RAPS.

The name of this place in the newspapers is of frequent occurrence, but without any very distinct idea of the reason why it is so called, or of its situation. A letter from the editor of the Globe, in that paper of the 6th instant, furnishes the best account of the Rip Raps that we have seen.

EXTRACTS *of a letter in the* WASHINGTON GLOBE, dated RIP RAPS, July 30, 1833.

"The channel which leads in from the Capes of Virginia to Hampton Roads, is, on Old Point Comfort, reduced to a very narrow line. The shoal water, which, under the action of the sea, and re-acted upon by the bar, is kept in an unremitting ripple, has given the name of Rip Raps to this place. When the bar is passed, Hampton Roads, which extend to Norfolk, about sixteen miles distant, and into which James River, Elizabeth river, and Nansemond Mouth, afford the finest anchorage in the world, and in them all its navies might ride with perfect safety. With a view of making this a secure retreat of ships of war and for our commerce, in any future contest with a naval power, Fort Monroe was built on the point, on the right side of the channel at the entrance of the Roads—and this castle of the Rip Raps, is directly opposite the point, at the distance of about 1900 yards. The two forts will completely command the channel, and it will be impossible for a single ship of war to pass without the permission of the power holding the fortresses. They are so constructed, as to present immense batteries of cannon upon an approaching ship, from the moment she comes in reach from the Capes; and throughout all the bendings of the channel, it must still be under the power of the cannon; for the forts present a new aspect at every turn, and in all probability, the interdicted ship would be a wreck, or a conflagration, from the hot shot thrown into her, before she completed half the circuit of the channel.

"There is much salutary experience, bought however dearly, in the lessons of the late war. These waters were then the resort of the British fleets—and while all American vessels were either driven from their own harbors, or captured, the enemy made himself at home here—sent detachments to Baltimore and Washington—ravaged the shores of the Chesapeake—burnt our Capitol and Navy Yards, and laid the whole country under contribution. The erection of the two forts at this central point of our sea board, gives a refuge to our naval force if driven in by superior numbers, and will, in effect, not only occlude Hampton Roads to the enemy and shut him out from James River and Norfolk, our naval depot, but must deter him from ever venturing up the Chesapeake Bay. If such an attempt were made, the first claim would put the most powerful fleet at the mercy of a few steam frigates or steam batteries, which, by means of their self-moving power, would be enabled to take such position as suited them, and to set fire to the ships of the enemy with hot shot, or cut them off in detail. The shelter of these forts, too, would enable a few ships, lying in security under their guns, to sally out and take advantage of any storm that might separate a blockading force, exposed to the accidents of an open sea.

These circumstances give great importance to the works which are to form the gates to Hampton Roads—and, as a consequence, in a great degree to the whole Chesapeake Bay. Fort Monroe is already finished and is at this moment in admirable condition, if its armament were completed.

The Rip Raps, where the President has fixed his quarters, for the benefit of the sea air and bathing, will, I trust, before long, become a noble structure. When finished it will be a monument worthy of the people who have lavished their means in its erection, and of the genius of the Engineers by whom it was planned. The area of the structure, as originally staked off, includes five acres; great part of which was 22 feet below the surface of the sea, and that nearest the surface 18 feet. To get a foundation above water for the Fort or Castle, an Island has been raised, by throwing rocks into the water until by gradual accumulation, it has emerged above the tides. The rock of which this island is formed has been brought from great distances and at vast expense. The high price given in the first instance was subject of much surprize, and led to the investigation by Congress of the Mix contract, in which Vandeventer (Mr. Calhoun's Clerk) was implicated—a circumstance that led to the suspicion that Mr. Calhoun who made the contract, was somewhat interested. He was, however, acquitted of any participation with the parties deriving emolument from the contract.

After a foundation was obtained for the Castle above high water, the building of the Castle was begun, and carried up so as to form the first embrasures. It was found that the settling of the artificial mound of stone cracked the walls. The building was therefore discontinued; but immense masses of granite have since been brought and lodged upon the lines of the work, that the weight of the material, designed for its final completion might be employed in consolidating its foundations. For some years this marine pyramid sunk between six and eight inches: during the last year, although pressed with the weight of the superstructure, it settled about three inches. It is the President's opinion, that the erection of the Castle may now proceed with safety, and it is probable that he will direct its immediate completion.

The present aspect of the place is tough and savage, and when the surge rushes in among the hollow piles of granite, and the wind whistles among the naked spars, which are planted around the walls for the support of the scaffolding, the music of the surrounding elements of sea and air, is quite in keeping with the dreary, desolate spot, which, at a distance, looks like a Gibraltar beaten down by cannonade and fallen prostrate in the sea. Upon the highest point of this mass of stony rubbish, a little pavilion is fixed for the President, and with his Telescope in hand, he muses,—watches the distant sail, or gives his mind to the books and papers with which he is surrounded.

It is a circumstance worth notice, that the material for the structure of the Castle of the Rip Raps is drawn from most of the Commercial States of the Union. In walking over the piles with the Superintendent, a day or two since, he pointed out the dark grey granite of Maine—the whitish blue and the black speckled granite of Connecticut—the red freestone of the same State—the sky-blue granite from near West Point, New York—the iron stone, for break waters, from the same State—the pied granite of the Susquehanna—the deep blue of the Little Falls of Potomac—and the ash colored of the James river.

In this edifice, then, which is to form a strong hold in a central position, to defend our great naval depot, and to protect our naval power over the ocean, and especially to afford a place of refuge to the commerce of the nation, each commercial state may point to a portion of the blended strength which it has contributed to the common structure. The Castle, at the Rip Raps, should then be called, as well from its use, as from its origin, *the castle of the* FEDERAL UNION—and when attacked by Foreign or domestic assailants, it should run up with the 'Federal Union,' the watch word "*it must be preserved.*"

Our farmers who paid attention to the increase and improvement of their flocks, are likely to reap a rich harvest for such attention this season. Wool is considerably advanced in price, and likely to be high for some time. The demand is great and increasing. The clip this year has been all bought up in the Eastern and N. York States; and such is the avidity with which it is sought after in our own State, that, we are credibly informed, no less than *sixteen persons*, all wool buyers, were in Washington, (Pa.,) recently in one day.

The Protector.

It is computed that there are in the U. States about 300 whale ships, employing about 10,000 men, and which bring home every 30 months, about 227,960 barrels of oil, the value of which is not far from $4,000,000. The outfit of each ship, for a 30 months' cruise, is from 15,000 to 20,000 dollars.

The North West.—A lot of ground in *Buffalo*, (without buildings) lately sold for $75,000. It was purchased a few years ago for $8,000. A steam boat has been built at *Huron*, (on lake Erie) 200 feet keel, and her engines are to have the power of 240 horses! Well situated stores in *Detroit* rent for $600 or $700.

Mr. Burges and Mr. McDuffie.—Mr. Burges of Rhode Island, in his address to the people of that state, thus alludes to the attack made upon him a few years ago by Mr. McDuffie.

"With one other man of South Carolina, I had a sharp encounter. He is the very Hotspur of the South: a man who measures the terms of his speech, not by the *character* of the question, but his *own powers of utterance*. It was in my own cause; for I believed my reputation in Congress to be your property, and that, if I did not defend that property, you might justly accuse me of deserting your interests. This man came upon me, without warning. I knew not that he had taken the least exception to any thing which I had done. No snake could more unexpectedly have uncoiled himself in the path of the traveller; nor any wild-cat, with less notice, have leaped from the limb of a tree upon the naked head of the way-faring man.—He is no child, but an adversary, bold, daring, skilful in debate, and those who encounter him chance to know

"What warriors feel
A foeman worthy of their steel."

He arose with towering arrogance, called on the reporters about the house "to mark him and write his speech in their books," and then hurled down upon me such a pelting storm of abuse as echoed in every part of the hall, and turned my devoted head. I heard the man with surprise and astonishment, but with no impatience; and kept my seat until he had exhausted himself and set down. What should I then have done? What would you, the people of Rhode Island, wish your representative, in such a case, to do? Should I reply, or be silent, or merely stammer out a humble and submissive request for pardon? I did reply, & it was my intention, provoked as I was, by unexpected and unmerited insult, so to reply, that this same Mr. George McDuffie should learn, that he might have a bad bargain of it, if he ever again took a whole week in preparing himself to assail "the member from Rhode Island." How I succeeded in that intention, you may know when I tell you, that, from that day to the last day of the last session, nothing passed in debate between that gentleman and myself, but in terms of "high courtesy."

Painful Intelligence.—The editors of the New York Gazette have seen a letter dated Eastport, Me. which mentions the arrival there of Captain Tucker, from the Magdalene Islands, and says:—"Captain Tucker informs that this has been a most disastrous season among the fishermen belonging to Newfoundland, about 300 of them have been lost, with their vessels, (about 35,) in fishing for seal among the floating ice in spring. It is supposed they were all lost in a violent gale in the spring, which destroyed the vessels among the ice."

VIRTUE LIBERTY & INDEPENDENCE

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. SEPT. 2, 1833.

Melancholy Accident.—On Tuesday last, Mr. ANDREW TROSTLE, aged about 20 years, son of Mr. John Trostle, of the neighborhood of Oxford, and nephew of Mr. George Trostle, of Cumberland township, with whom he has resided for some time past, met with his death in a distressing manner. He had gone with a small wagon for some articles; and it is thought the horse he was driving, became affrighted, and ran off—and that he was precipitated from the wagon, which probably passed over him. He was found in the road insensible, and so much injured, that he survived only until the next morning.

☞The trial of the two men for robbing the house of Mr. Wierman, was postponed until the November sessions. We gave the name of one of them, in our last, as SMITH—it should have been *Shulze.*

☞The Earthquake, which is noticed in the preceding page, as having been felt in Baltimore on Tuesday morning last, was also noticed at Washington City, at Fredericksburg, Va., at Richmond, &c.

From the Richmond Compiler, Aug. 28.

Earthquake.—A severe shaking of the earth was felt in this city yesterday morning, about 20 or 30 minutes after six. The shock was so considerable that the windows rattled violently. Out of doors many were not conscious of its effects, but within, it was of a most alarming, and for our climate, most unusual violence. A gentleman near us, observed a shaving can in the room in which he slept, hanging from a projecting part of the grate, swing to and fro; and he informs us, that when it first attracted his attention, directly after the tremor of the earth had ceased, it had described an arch fully the sixteenth part of a circle. Some idea of the noise which accompanied it, may be formed from what another gentleman mentioned, that he mistook the rumbling for the burning of his chimney, and that he sprang to his garret, alarmed for the safety of his house. Its duration was little short of a minute.

We are sorry to have to add to the above statement, an account of a melancholy accident which occurred at the coal pits of Mr. Brown, (late the property of Barr and Anderson,) about 20 miles above this city, near Dover Mills. It seems that one of the hands, very much alarmed at the violence of the shock, seized hold of the rope to which a bucket loaded with coal was attached, and endeavored in that way to make his escape from the danger he apprehended from remaining in the pit; when he had gotten two-thirds of the distance, from some cause not known, he lost his hold, and fell back a distance between 80 and 100 feet, destroying his own life and that of another workman upon whom he fell. Both were slaves. There were a good many other persons at the bottom, but they escaped uninjured.

The noise of the earthquake as heard in this pit, as described to the gentleman who has furnished us the above particulars, was such as would have been made by an immense torrent of water descending with great violence to its bottom. We fear this earthquake has been attended with more dreadful consequences in other quarters of the globe.

COMMUNICATED.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting held at the house of John B. Marsh, in the borough of Gettysburg, on Monday the 26th August, to make arragements preparatory to the ensuing election—JAMES McDIVITT, Esq. was called to the chair, and *Simon Becker*, Esq. appointed Secretary.

When, on motion, Andrew G. Miller, Zephaniah Herbert, George Smyser, Michael C. Clarkson, and Jacob Keller, Esquires, were appointed a committee to draft and report proceedings expressive of the intentions of the meeting—who reported the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That it be recommended to our Democratic Republican Fellow Citizens of Adams County, and to all others opposed to political antimasonry, to unite at their usual places of holding Borough and Township elections, on *Saturday the 14th of September next*, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and elect TWO DELEGATES from the Borough of Gettysburg, and each township, who will meet in Convention at the Court-house on the Monday following (being the 16th,) to form a TICKET for the support of the Voters of Adams county at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That the Delegates, when met in Convention, do name Three persons as Conferees to meet a similar number from York county, at the house of Mr. Henry Michael, in the borough of Hanover, to put in nomination a candidate for the State Senate.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Delegates, when assembled, to take such measures as, in the opinion of the Delegation, will ensure a change of the Senatorial Conference, from Hanover to Abbottstown, for the future, as the place most convenient for both counties.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the officers of the meeting, and published.

JAMES McDIVITT, *Chairman.*
SIMON BECKER, *Sec'y.*

The Cherokee Phœnix states that a villain named Dukes, the Sheriff of Coweta county, Ga. who had been through the Cherokee country in search of a lot of land he had drawn, stopped at the house of an Indian and got a drink of water; finding no one at home but two females he attempted to commit a rape on one of them, who was at the time in a forward state of pregnancy, and was only prevented from perpetrating his diabolical purpose by the intrepidity of the other. The injured woman sought redress by law, but was informed by the magistrate that an Indian could not give testimony against a white man.

Dr. Drake, an eminent physician of Cincinnatti, advises that the bodies of persons supposed to have died of cholera shall be kept as long as possible.—Instances are on record of persons being merely in a state of suspended animation who were thought to be dead. There is no danger of contagion, he says, either before or after death.

The *Hagerstown* Torch Light of Thursday, says, that town continues in the enjoyment of good health. There had been no case of cholera there since Sunday last, on which day, it is mentioned, "two deaths took place, in a house on the Southern border of the town, in which the laborer from the canal died the preceding week."

CAMBRIDGE, (O.,) Aug. 24.

An accident of a very distressing nature occurred at the Hotel of Judge *Metcalf*, in this place, on Monday night last. A young man named VANCE, whose parents (recently from Baltimore, at present reside near Morristown, in Belmont county, arrived at Mr. M's house sometime in the course of Monday afternoon, on his return home from a visit to Coshocton co., and engaged his passage for Morristown, in the Tuesday morning stage for the East. He retired to rest about the usual hour, occupying a bed in one of the front chambers on the third story, commonly used as a sleeping apartment for travellers. In the morning, upon the arrival of the Western stage, he was found lying near the edge of the Turnpike before the door of the stage house, in his night dress only, in an insensible and almost expiring condition—having thrown himself out of the third-story window in his room some time during the night. When discovered, he was speechless, and continued so until he died. His collar bone was broken and his body covered with bruises. He lingered in this situation, (one, no doubt of severe pain,) for about 30 hours after the accident is supposed to have taken place, part of which time, his parents, who had been sent for, were with him. It is supposed that he left his bed, raised the sash, and took the fatal leap, while under the influence of sleep, or in a momentary fit of derangement. His remains were followed to the grave on Thursday last, by many of our citizens, all sincerely sympathising with his bereaved parents, in the distressing trial which they have been so suddenly called to bear.

RIOT AND MURDER.

The Muncy Telegraph states that on Saturday morning a riot commenced near Dunnsburg, in Lycoming county, between the laborers employed at the Great Island Dam, and a number of boatmen, which continued until Sunday evening. One man (an Irishman) was shot, and died shortly after, and several were dangerously wounded. On Sunday it was found necessary to call out the military, for the purpose of quelling the rioters. A company of cavalry from Centre, another from Lycoming, and a number of companies of infantry and militia, were marched to the scene of action. It has been stated that the quarrel arose about the disposition of a boat load of stone:—the laborers wanted it placed on the spars of the dam, and the boatmen refusing to put it in any other place than the cribbing.

Thomas B. Tilden was lately sentenced in the Massachusetts state prison for stealing a watch. Tilden was formerly a Midshipman in the United States navy; he received orders to the Mediterranean squadron, arrived at Gibraltar at a time when none of our vessels were there, and passed himself off as a Master Commandant, sent over to relieve Captain Chauncey, then in command of the United States ship Ontario. He travelled upon that title for six months, always avoiding the squadron. He then returned home, resigned, and obtained a commission in the Brazilian navy: Don Pedro promoted him to a captaincy, and shortly after, dismissed him from the service for malconduct. He then went to England, and getting out of cash, applied to Captain Nye, of the packet ship York, for a passage home, pledging a watch that he called a gold patent lever, on which Captain Nye advanced him eight guineas to redeem it from a pawnbroker. His impudence was more extraordinary from the fact that the watch was not worth five guineas and Tilden knew, that if the Captain should take it out of the case on the passage, he must discover it. After his arrival here, he boarded at several of the principal hotels, calling himself Capt. Tilden of the Imperial Armada. When all credit here was lost, he went to Boston, where he was for the first time detected in the crime of theft; and he will now remain in the Massachusetts state prison for two years.—*N. Y. Stan.*

The National Republican Party.

If there is in this county, as well as in the Union, any one political party, more devoted to principles than another, it is the National Republican party. Sustaining the U. S. Bank—protecting and encouraging Domestic Industry and Home Manufactures—the promotion of Internal Improvement—the safety and permanency of the Union—in short every principle upon which the prosperity of our country, and the stability of our Government depends, is embraced in the code of principles upon which the party is based. This is National Republicanism as we understand it. The motto of its advocates is *measures.* And whether these principles are advocated in the closet or on the house top, or in the policy of the State Administration, they are recommended to all as forming a wholesome political creed. Wherever and by whom these principles are supported, the National Republican party will lend its aid to sustain them—and wherever and by whom opposed, National Republicans will lend their aid to defend them. No selfish or local considerations can induce the party to throw itself upon a wave to be tossed by chance into a course that would eventuate in its giving aid to the support of measures, directly or indirectly opposed to its principles. Wide as the distance between the eastern and western horizons, is the distance between this party and Martin Van Buren. To him, *in no shape*, either directly or indirectly, unless he becomes changed in principles, can this party give support. *Wyoming Republican.*

BOSTON, Aug. 23.

Among the many interesting trials that have taken place this term in the Municipal Court, there was one tried last Saturday, which excited the feelings of all persons in the Court. A young and beautiful Portuguese boy, aged about fourteen, was indicted for a felonious assault on Mary Edson, and there was abundant proof that he stabbed her in the stomach and in the shoulder with a large carving knife, and so furious at the time that he attempted also to stab other persons. After hearing the evidence the Jury found him *not Guilty by reason of insanity.*—What could be collected concerning him was, that in March or April last he was brought into Boston in a Salem brig, that in the midst of the Atlantic ocean he was put on board that brig by the Captain of a whaling ship, that he was then and continued to be sick, that the Stevedore who unladed the brig in Boston found him destitute and carried him to his house from compassion and charity; and that the boy seemed to be suffering from terror, did not talk and refused to eat. After being ashore a day or two, residing near Sea street, some women, inmates in the house, finding he did not eat and was sick, endeavored to persuade him to lie down, and pointed to a bed, supposing he would be better. Influenced by a violent apprehension that personal injury was to be inflicted on him, and that the women meant to put him on the bed for the purpose of doing him some great bodily harm, he seized a knife, and endeavored to stab every one near him, and in fact did come very nigh killing Mrs. Edson. He was arrested, put into gaol, and being sick he was put under the care of Dr. Flint, who testified to his insanity—and that since he had been in gaol his feet had swelled, and some of his toes became in such a state, that amputation was necessary; that he knew no cause for this, unless, (as there was some report) he *had been tied up by his feet at sea* and punished. Dr. F. further stated that he did not think him so insane as to make it unsafe for him to be at large. The very interesting appearance and beauty of this boy, and the mystery which hangs over his history and sufferings, excited great sympathy in his behalf, and endeavors are making to get him into a hospital or some other proper place, he not being a subject to be sent to Worcester Asylum for the Insane there established by law. *Gazette.*

'Brave, because bred amidst Danger.'—We see it stated that Mount Vesuvius has been in pretty full blast since the last of May; and the curious—brave they must be—have collected in great numbers round about the crater, to witness the throes, and to see the flame, and cinders, and lava poured forth from this funnel of the interior world. Booths are said to be erected within a short distance of the edge of the crater, for supplying refreshments to those who love to feel the trembling of the mountain, and to watch the lava as it runs down its sides—the burning cinders as they rise, meteor-like, into the air, and the flame as it struggles ever and anon, through the dense column of smoke, which shadows even the very heavens.—The fate of Pliny, and of the towns which have been buried by eruptions from volcanoes, pass like a dream with such people—and all that persons unaccustomed to such scenes would feel, is lost upon those who are daily witnesses of such august and terrifying spectacles. Those only who are bred amidst dangers, feel unconcerned when surrounded by them—the timid, and those who are unused to them, fly. *Commercial Herald.*

A man Killed with a Candle.—An inquest was held at Clewer, on Friday last, on the body of a man, Charles Hore, who was unfortunately killed the same morning in the following thoughtless manner: It appeared in evidence that the poor fellow had been engaged the previous evening as an extra waiter at the Cavalry Barracks, and had returned home early in the morning with a friend, with whom he was laughing and joking. As he walked down the yard at the back of his house, the other loaded a gun with powder, and put into it half a rushlight, and fired with the intention of covering him with grease. The poor man instantly dropped down, and died in less than two hours afterwards the candle having passed through his kidneys. He has left a wife and five small children destitute. *London paper.*

DIED,

At the residence of his father, near Downingtown, Pa. Mr. *George V. Massey*, of N. Caroline, [formerly of this county, and son-in-law of James McKesson, Esq.] in the 33d year of his age.

In Monroe county, Ohio, of Cholera, on Saturday the 17th ult. Mr. *Joshua Bercaw*, formerly of this County.

Public Sale.

WILL be Sold, at Public Auction, at the residence of the Subscriber, in Baltimore-street, on *Tuesday the 10th of September inst.* at 10 o'clock, A. M.

SEVERAL ARTICLES OF
HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE,
SUCH AS
Stoves, Cupboard, Tables, Chairs, &c.

Conditions of sale made known on the day of sale, by

ERNEST L. HAZELIUS.

Gettysburg, Sept. 2. ts

Adjourned Meeting.

THE Mechanics' Institute of Gettysburg, will meet on *Wednesday Evening next*, at the Sheriff's office, directly opposite the Bank. An Introductory Lecture on the subject of Chemistry will be given. A punctual attendance of the members is requested.

GEORGE JARRETT, Sec'y.

Sept. 2. 1t

ATTENTION!
Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade, at your usual place, on *Saturday next*, at 2 o'clock, with plumes. By order,

R. MARTIN, O. S.

Sept. 2. 1t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of *SAMUEL WITHEROW*, Esq. late of Hamiltonban township, deceased, are desired to discharge the same without delay; and those who have any claims against said Estate, are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN MARSHALL, } *Adm'rs.*
JOHN WITHEROW, }

Sept. 2. 4t

TO MILLERS.

WANTED, a MILLER, to work as a *Second Hand.* None need apply, but such as can come well recommended for their honesty and sobriety.

J. & B. DARBY,
Near Chambersburg.

Sept. 2. 3t

William Gardner,

HAS associated himself with *Benjamin F. Gardner*, under the Firm of

W'm. Gardner & Co.

who now have on hand, and intend keeping, a large and general Assortment of

DESIRABLE GOODS,
SUCH AS

DRY GOODS,	PAINTS, AND
GROCERIES,	DYE-STUFFS,
HARDWARE,	CASTINGS,
QUEENSWARE,	BAR IRON,

among which are several sets of *Broad* and *Narrow Tire.*—Also, a large quantity of

Chesnut Posts & Rails,

all of which they will sell at the lowest prices, and on pleasing terms.

WILLIAM GARDNER,
BENJAMIN F. GARDNER.

Petersburg, (York Springs) Sept. 2. tf

☞W. G. takes this method of tendering to his friends generally his sincere thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. He also requests all those indebted to him, to call and settle the same as early as possible.

At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the 26th day of August, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

FRANCIS ALLISON,

deceased, to wit: Francis, Martha, intermarried with John M'Dermott, Mary Ann, Robert, Susanna, intermarried with Thomas Logan, Sibby, intermarried with William Rath, and Sally Allison, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the *first day of October next*, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court.
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Sept. 2. 3t

At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the 26th day of August, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

Elizabeth Dunwoody,

deceased, to wit: Arnold V., John, Hannah, intermarried with George Vanordal, David, Isaac, Silas, Joseph, and Elizabeth Vanordal, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the *first day of October next*, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Sept. 2. 3t

Water Company.

NOTICE is hereby Given, that an ELECTION will be held at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 14th of September next*, at 4 o'clock, P. M. for FIVE MANAGERS of the Gettysburg Water Company.

R. SMITH, *Sec'y.*

Aug. 19. te

Flax-Seed Wanted.

THE highest price will be given for clean FLAX-SEED, at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Aug. 19. tf

LUMBER.

JAMES CHALFANT,

OFFERS for Sale at his LUMBER YARD, nearly opposite Davis and Gardner's Foundery, in Newbury street, in the Borough of York, 20,000 FEET OF SUPERIOR ASH PLANK, of 2, 3, 4, and 5 inches thick, white and yellow Pine boards, Pannel, first & second common, yellow Pine Joice, Scantling, and Shingles of the first quality, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. He also continues to carry on the Machine making business as usual. All orders for Wool Carding Machines, Turning Lathes, Threshing and Clover-seed Machines, and every other article in his line, shall receive prompt and faithful attention.

York, July 22, 1833. 5t

SHERIFFALTY.

Fellow-Citizens of Adams County:

DESIROUS of being elected your SHERIFF, for the ensuing three years, I respectfully offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I will do the dyties of the Office faithfully.

Your obedient servant,

MICHAEL C. CLARKSON.

March 11. te

Fellow-Citizens of Adams County:

RETURNING you my sincere thanks for your former support, I again offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing Election. Should I be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

Your's, very respectfully,

ROBERT McILWAIN.

July 29. te

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I offer myself to your consideration for the Office of

SHERIFF,

at the next General Election. Should I be elected, I pledge my honor to do the duties of that Office with fidelity and impartiality. Your's, very respectfully,

JAMES BELL, JR.

March 4. te

SHERIFFALTY.

GENTLEMEN,

ALTHOUGH I have not had the honor of being heretofore considered by you, as a candidate for any considerable post of trust or profit, yet I am encouraged at this time, to come forward and solicit your suffrages at the ensuing Election for the Office of SHERIFF, for this County. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain it, none can be possessed of a firmer resolution to discharge the duties of that important trust with care, lenity and fidelity, than your faithful servant,

GEORGE W. M'CLELLAN.

April 1. te

Fellow-Citizens of Adams County:

I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing Election—and return my sincere thanks to you for favors already conferred on me.

JACOB SANDERS.

Feb. 25. te

FRESH SUPPLY OF

Hard-Ware.

M. C. CLARKSON,

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a very handsome and complete assortment of

HARDWARE,

embracing almost every article in his line, which he is determined to offer to his Friends at a small profit.

☞ He made, while in the City, a contract for a very large quantity of

NAILS,

which he will sell for Cash, by the Keg, lower than they ever have been sold in Gettysburg: if they are not of the best quality when opened, to be returned.

Gettysburg, April 8. tf

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

&c. &c. &c.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER

HAS just returned from Baltimore, with a large assortment of

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,

GROCERIES, &c.

All of which are warranted of the best quality, and will be sold on as moderate terms as at any establishment in Gettysburg. He returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes their patronage may continue.

Gettysburg, May 27. tf

Passage 2 Dollars.

People's Line of Steamboats,

BETWEEN BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA,

Via Chesapeake & Delaware Canal.

EVERY MORNING, at Six o'clock.

THE President and Directors of the People's Steam Navigation Company, have the pleasure to announce the commencement of the Line for the conveyance of passengers between the Cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the *swift & splendid* Steamers KENTUCKY Capt. *D. Robinson*, and OHIO, Capt *W. Whildin, Jr.*

The KENTUCKY will leave the Company's wharf, Light-Street, every morning at Six o'clock, A. M. for Philadelphia, by the way of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, through which the passengers will be conveyed in splendid and commodious Barges, (affording particularly to ladies, the most comfortable and desirable route) to Delaware City, where they will take the OHIO, and arrive in Philadelphia the same afternoon at an early hour.

Passengers will be taken up and landed on any part of the Canal, and also at New Castle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and at the Lazaretto, on the Delaware.

The Table and Bar shall not be excelled by those of any other line in the Union. This being the People's Line, no exertion will be spared on the part of the Agent, to entitle them to a full share of patronage of the travelling community.

☞ *Passage to Philadelphia, only $2.*

☞ All baggage at the risk of the owners—the greatest attention, however, will be paid to its safety, by the Captains and their assistants on the route.

Passage to Chesapeake City, going and returning, Fifty Cents.

S. McCLELLAN, AGENT,
No. 8, Light-st. wharf.

BALTIMORE, June 10. tf

Fresh Goods.

GEORGE ARNOLD,

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM THE CITY, A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Dry Goods, Groceries,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

STONE AND WOODEN WARE.

—ALSO—

A Complete Assortment of

Hammered and Rolled IRON, } warr'd
Cast, Shear, & Blister STEEL, } good.
Sheet and Block TIN,
Plated Metal, Sheet Brass,
Edge Tools, Mill and Cross-cut Saws,
Anvils, Vices, &c. &c.

His assortment is now full, and will be sold CHEAP for Cash or Produce.—Also, *SCRAP & OLD IRON* will be taken for Goods. The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

Gettysburg, July 22. tf

REMOVAL.

Miller & Witherow

RESPECTFULLY inform the Citizens of Gettysburg, and the Public generally, that they have REMOVED THEIR STORE, to the room lately occupied by Samuel Fahnestock, on the south-west Corner of the Diamond, and are offering for sale,

A New & Handsome Assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

AS FOLLOWS:

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

China, Glass & Queensware,

&c. &c. &c.

which have been purchased on the most favorable terms for Cash—and will be sold at a very moderate profit. They invite the Public to call and examine their stock of Goods.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Gettysburg, July 29. tf

Bargains! Bargains!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he intends removing to the City in March, 1834, or sooner, if he can make arrangements to do so. He has determined to offer his Stock of

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of a very general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Glass, Queen's, Hard & Stone-WARE, LIQUORS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, BOOKS & STATIONARY, ESSENCES, CONFECTIONARY, CROCKS, &c. &c.

at very reduced prices for Cash, Country Produce, or the usual credit. Persons wanting BARGAINS, will do well to call, as they shall have Goods at low prices, without mistake. Those indebted are requested to call and settle their accounts.

A very convenient and good

WAGON

for Peddling Merchandize, with a pair of good Grey *HORSES*, and Harness complete, will be sold cheap, together or separately.—*Also, the*

HOUSE AND LOT

now occupied by him. It is next door to Mr. Agnew's Tavern, in the centre of business, and a very desirable stand for a Store, (now occupied as such) or almost any business that requires a central and public location.

Price low, and terms easy. To any person wishing to keep Store, he would, if agreeable to both parties, dispose of a part of his Stock, and give possession at such time as may be agreed upon. It is generally and correctly believed, that Emmittsburg is one of the best places in Frederick county, Md. for Merchandizing. Address (post-paid)

JACOB SNIDER.

Emmittsburg, June 10. 3m

APPRENTICES WANTED.

I will take in at my Coach Factory, FOUR steady Young Boys as Apprentices—

One to the TRIMMING,
One to the HARNESS-MAKING,
One to the PAINTING, and
One to the SMITHING.

By applying soon, they will meet with favorable terms.

☞ I likewise will give the highest price, in Cash, for good

ASH PLANK.

DAVID LITTLE.

Baltimore-street, Gettysburg, Aug. 26.

WOOL.

CLEAN Washed WOOL will be taken in exchange for Goods, by

MILLER & WITHEROW.

Gettysburg, July 15. tf

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S

Celebrated & Infallible

Worm-destroying Syrup,

Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, July 29. tf

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

STRAY HORSES.

CAME to the house of the subscriber, in Franklin township, Adams county, on the 30th of July,

TWO HORSES,

one a Grey, about 10 or 12 years of age, and has lost an eye; the other a Dark Bay, 8 or 9 years of age—no marks. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

S. R. BAILEY.

South Mountain, Aug. 5. tf

VALUABLE

Virginia Lands

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers to sell at Private Sale, on terms which will be an inducement to Capitalists, a Tract of

TIMBER LAND,

situate in Hampshire County, Virginia, containing

2,000 ACRES.

This Tract is well calculated for IRON WORKS, as there is a quantity of Iron Ore, and good streams of water running through it. ☞ For a particular description and terms, apply to the subscriber, at Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, Maryland.

F. B. JAMISON.

Nov. 20. tf

THE ORIGINAL & GENUINE

Compound Chlorine

TOOTH-WASH.

FOR cleaning & preserving the Teeth and Gums, and cleaning the Mouth, for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Aug. 19. tf

New Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has opened A HOUSE of ***PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT,*** STYLED THE

MANSION HOUSE,

In his large & commodious Brick Building, situate on the north-east Corner of *Baltimore and Middle*-streets, opposite the house formerly kept by Maj. JACOB SANDERS, in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania—where he is well prepared for the accommodation of those who may favor him with their custom. The whole Establishment is new; the situation is eligible; his *Table, Bar*, &c. will be well supplied—and he hopes, by attention to the comfort of Travellers and others, and moderate charges, to receive the favors of a generous Public.

JACOB ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, Aug. 12. tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

FOR the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 20. tf

La-Mott's Cough Drops;

VALUABLE MEDICINES FOR COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS Elixir is peculiarly adapted to the present prevailing disorders of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption. Common colds and coughs, which are occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will readily yield to its influence, removing those troublesome irritations, which act as a constant stimulant to coughing. It eases pain, and induces rest to an eminent degree. Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints, bleeding of the lungs, &c. spasmodic asthma, palpitation of the heart, and consumptive affections, even in the most advanced periods of life, will find immediate relief, from its remarkable power of diminishing the irritability of the system, and the velocity of the circulation, and by cleansing & healing the disordered parts. It also affords immediate relief in the hooping cough.

For sale by SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist, Gettysburg.

Feb. 18.

GRAVE STONES.

THE Subscriber has on hands an assortment of *GRAVE STONES*, which he will sell (and letter the same) as reasonable, and on as short notice as he can.

DAVID ECKER.

Gettysburg, June 24. eotf

Splendid Scheme!

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. 18,

To be drawn in Philadelphia, on

Saturday the 8th of Sept.

66 Number Lottery—10 drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	30,000
1	- - - -	10,000
1	- - - -	5,000
1	- - - -	4,000
1	- - - -	3,704
30	- - - -	1,000
30	- - - -	500
55	- - - -	200
56	- - - -	100
56	- - - -	70
56	- - - -	60
56	- - - -	50
112	- - - -	40
2,184	- - - -	24
15,400	- - - -	12

Tickets, $10—Halves, $5;

Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

Aug. 26. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 17,

25 24 60 7 6 40 43 52 10 26

Notice is hereby Given

TO the Legatees, Creditors, and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 1st day of October next*, viz.

The account of Simon Melhorn, Executor of the Estate of David Melhorn, deceased.

The account of William Moorhead, Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of James Moorhead, deceased.

The account of Peter Stine, Executor of the Estate of George Stine, deceased.

The account of Margaret Chambers and John Beecher, Executors of the Estate of John Chambers, deceased.

The account of Jacob King, Executor of the Estate of Peter Delp, deceased.

The account of George Wilson and John Bender, Executors of the Estate of Thomas Baldwin, deceased.

The account of Walter Smith, Executor of the Estate of Ann Giffin, deceased.

The account of John Myers, Administrator of the Estate of David Chronister, deceased.

The account of John Brough and John Myers, Administrators of the Estate of John Myers, deceased.

The account of Jacob Hanes and John Overholtzer, Administrators of the Estate of Samuel Overholtzer, deceased.

The account of William Vanorsdallen, Administrator of the Estate of Solomon Tate, deceased.

The account of James Black, one of the Administrators of the Estate of Wm. Hamilton, deceased.

The account of Joseph Topper and Joseph Fink, Executors of the Estate of Andrew Topper, deceased.

The account of George Sponsler, Executor of the Estate of George Sponsler, deceased.

The account of John Eiker, Administrator of the Estate of Daniel Hoover, deceased.

The account of Samuel B. Wright, Executor of the Estate of David M'Creary, deceased.

The account of Jacob Gardner, one of the Administrators of the Estate of Martin Gardner, deceased.

JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Aug. 26th, 1833. } te

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the fifteenth day of February, 1796, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such Notice what Officers are to be elected: I, WILLIAM S. COBEAN, Sheriff of the County of Adams, do therefore hereby make known, and give this *PUBLIC NOTICE* to the Electors of the said County of Adams, that a

General Election

will be held in the said County, on the

Second Tuesday in October

next, (the 8th,)

at the several Districts, composed of the following Townships, viz.

In the First District, composed of the borough of Gettysburg, and the township of Cumberland, at the Court-house in Gettysburg.

In the Second District, composed of the township of Germany, at the house now occupied by Mr. Bishop, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Germany.

In the Third District, composed of the township of Berwick; and that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying east and north of a public road leading from the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, to Dellone's Mill; and that part of the township of Hamilton, lying west of the Carlisle and Hanover Turnpike Road, between Blake's bridge, and the intersection of said Road with the Get- [illegible] house of Philip Heagy, Esq. in the town of Oxford.

In the Fourth District, composed of the townships of Huntington and Latimore, at the house of David Heagy, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Huntington.

In the Fifth District, composed of the townships of Hamiltonban and Liberty, in the house of Col. James Reid, in Millers-Town.

In the Sixth District, composed of that part of the township of Hamilton east of the Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Road, at the house lately occupied by John Picking, in the town of Berlin.

In the Seventh District, composed of the township of Mendallen, at the house of W. and F. Hapke, in said township.

In the Eighth District, composed of the township of Straban, at the house now occupied by John Gourley, in Hunters Town.

In the Ninth District, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house formerly occupied by Christian Boocher, in said township.

In the Tenth District, composed of the township of Conowago, at the house of Adam Oaster, in M'Sherry's-Town.

In the Eleventh District, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of John Harman, in Heidlersburg, in said township.

In the Twelfth District, composed of the township of Mountjoy, at the house of Joseph Topper, in said township.

In the Thirteenth District, composed of that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying west and south of a public road leading from Mr. Dellone's Mill, to the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, on the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road, at the house now occupied by Samuel Swope, in Bonaughtown.

In the Fourteenth District, composed of the township of Reading, at the public school-house in the town of Hampton.

AT WHICH TIME AND PLACES WILL BE ELECTED

One Member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, to represent the District composed of the Counties of Adams and York;

Two Representatives in the State Legislature, for the County of Adams;

One County Commissioner;

One Auditor of Public Accounts;

One Director of the Poor, & House of Employment of the County of Adams;

Two Coroners; and

Two Sheriffs.

And in and by the said Act, it is directed, that the INSPECTORS of the said General Election shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, being the

27th day of Sept. next,

and the Election for such Inspectors shall be held in such places in each township, ward or district, as is appointed by law, for that purpose, by the respetcive Constables, (who are required to give at least one week's notice of such an Election) assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens, qualified to vote, as shall then be present. And it is also in and by the said Act required, that the Agent and Inspectors be at the places of their District, on the day of the General Election aforesaid, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to do and perform the several duties required and enjoined on them in and by the same Act.

And it is further directed in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State aforesaid, passed the 17th day of March, 1806, aforesaid, that one of the JUDGES of each of the different Districts as aforesaid, who shall have the charge of the certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given for each Candidate for the different Offices then and there voted for at their respective Districts, shall meet on the third day after the Election, which shall be on *Friday the 11th day of October afore aid*, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, then and there to make a fair statement and certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given at the different Districts in the County of Adams, for any person or persons for the different Offices aforesaid, &c.

And, by a law passed 2nd April, 1821, it is made the duty of the Sheriff to give Public Notice of the provisions of said law.

The following are extracts:—

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assemby met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the several qualified Electors who shall vote at any General or Special Election within this Commonwealth, shall give to the Inspectors of such Election, separate Tickets for each office or station voted for, which Tickets shall contain no more than the proper number of names; but no Ticket shall be rejected by the Judges of the Election, in counting off the votes, should the same contain fewer names than the proper number, those for Sheriffs and Coroners excepted.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff or Coroner, as the case may be, of each and every County within this Commonwealth, to give Public Notice, at the same time, and in the same manner, and under the same penalty, that he is now required to give notice of any General or Special Election—that any person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the [illegible] of the U. States, whether a commissioned officer, or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive, or Judiciary Departments of the United States, and also that every Member of Congress, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any Election within the State.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Aug. 26. te

NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE.

Office of the Novelist's Magazine,
ATHENIAN BUILDINGS, FRANKLIN PLACE,
Philadelphia.

THE Number of the Novelist's Magazine which commences the Second Volume, is now offered to the public, and may be considered a fair Specimen of the work. With a view of rendering the Magazine more suitable for binding and preservation, the size of the page has been reduced, but without any diminution of the quantity of matter furnished to Subscribers. Each number hereafter will contain ninety-six large octavo pages.

This magazine, which is unquestionably the cheapest periodical in the country, in its improved form, may challenge competition for excellence of mechanical execution. The publishers are determined it shall be emphatically a valuable collection of the most approved standard novels, and its appearance therefore is made equal to the best editions of the book-sellers. It is printed with the utmost accuracy, and in the handsomest manner.—The proofs are all carefully revised by a literary gentleman, and the publishers do not hesitate to say, that for correctness in this respect, the Magazine is superior to any novel printed in the usual book form.

The present number of the Magazine contains the whole of "The Ghost Hunter and his Family," a most powerful and affecting story, by the author of the celebrated "Tales of the O'Hara Family." In this production Mr. Banim has shown his deep knowledge of the workings of the human heart, in circumstances of a peculiar and extraordinary character, and he conveys his philosophy through the medium of a narrative which is singularly happy and forcible. Some of the incidents are wrought up with a power which is almost appalling; and the whole conduct and developement of the story is full of attraction. The interest excited in the mind of the reader, is constant and unbroken from the commencement to the catastrophe. The principal female is one of the most delightful and natural conceptions of modern genius. With all the generous devotedness and self-sacrificing affection of Scott's *Jeanie Deans*, there is mixed up in her, a refinement of feeling, and expansiveness of intellect, which the maid of Mid Lothian did not possess; and no peril, however imminent, can deter her from fulfilling the sacred labors of love. The other characters are also drawn with admirable skill. The incident upon which the story turns is strange and singular, tho' not too forced or exaggerated, and is, we believe, new in works of fiction. Altogether, "The Ghost Hunter" may safely be pronounced one of the very best novels which has issued from the British press.

In this Number also is commenced the publication of *Mary of Burgundy*, by the popular author of Henry Masterton, Darnley, Richelieu, &c. This work is now offered to the American public for the first time, as no other reprint has been made in this country—the proprietors of the Novelist Magazine having received the earliest copy which was forwarded from London. "Mary of Burgundy" fully sustains the high reputation of its accomplished and distinguished author, whose powers of description and ingenuity, are almost unequalled.

Some of the newspapers have fallen into an error, which the proprietors are anxious to correct, respecting the Prize Novel. This will not be published until [illegible] October, at which time, those Novels which may then be received, will be submitted to a Committee. Until then, the competition for the prize will continue open.

Several copies of the first volume of the Magazine, handsomely bound, are for sale at the publication office, and may be had by addressing

C. ALEXANDER & CO.

Aug. 19.

Famous Medicines,

So justly celebrated in all parts of the U. S. for many years past,

Prepared & sold, by the Sole Proprietor,

NOAH RIDGELY, BALTIMORE.

Lee's Famous Anti-Bilious Pills, for the prevention and cure of bilious fevers, &c.
Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, &c.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops, warranted to cure.
Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application, (without mercury.)
Lee's Nervous Cordial, grand restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the venereal.
Lee's Persian Lotion, for tetters & eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the rheumatism, &c.
Lee's Eye Water. Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops.
Lee's Damask Lip alve. Lee's Corn Plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches. Lee's Tooth Powder.

Country merchants, and all others who buy on their own account, can obtain them on such liberal terms as will ensure them a large profit.

☞ CAUTION.—None are genuine without the maker's name to them, Noah Ridgely late Lee and Co.

☞ Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines, could be given, did our limits permit.

☞ The above Famous Medicines are sold in Gettysburg, by SAM'L H. BUEHLER.

Jan. 8. eow6m.

Miller's Horse Powder.

AN excellent remedy for Distempers, Founders, Yellow Water, &c. to which Horses are generally liable. It can be recommended particularly to form an appetite, and to loosen the skin.

For sale by

SAML. H. BUEHLER, *Druggist.*

April 15. tf

PRINTING.

Neatly & expeditiously executed at the office of

"THE SENTINEL."

SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF THE CENTRE SQUARE.